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# COAST GUARD RESERVIST

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## KNOW YOUR RESERVE LEADERS



Commander Jasper A. SPEAR was born on 15 October 1920 at Warren, Maine. He graduated from Warren High School in 1937 and earned a Bachelor of Arts degree from the University of Maine in 1942.

On 15 August 1942 he entered the Coast Guard as a Seaman Recruit and served with a beach patrol unit at Martha's Vineyard, Massachusetts. In May 1943, he was selected for the Reserve Officers School at New London, Connecticut, and in September of that year he received his commission as Ensign. After two months of further training, he was assigned to the USS BAYFIELD as Boat Officer for almost one year.

CDR SPEAR was then ordered to the USS LCI (L) 90, a larger-sized infan-

try landing craft, as the Executive Officer. In June of 1946, he was released to inactive duty as a result of general demobilization. After some graduate work at the University of Maine, CDR SPEAR taught at Skowhegan High School and Rockland Junior High School, both of which are in Maine.

Recalled to active duty in June 1951, he served for one year as the First Lieutenant and Operations Officer aboard the USCGC CASCO homeported at Boston, Massachusetts. He then was ordered to the Coast Guard Loran Station, Nomaik, Kyusau, Japan, where he was the Commanding officer until January 1954. After spending the next two months as Executive Officer of a Port Security Unit at Boston, CDR SPEAR served as the Training Officer in the Reserve Division, First Coast Guard District until January 1959.

For the next two years, he was the Executive Officer aboard the USCGC PONTCHARTRAIN homeported at Long Beach, California. In January 1961, he was assigned to the Thirteenth Coast Guard District to be the Assistant Director of the Reserve Division.

In July 1963, CDR SPEAR reported to Reserve Training Center, Yorktown, Virginia and assumed the responsibilities of Training Officer for three years. From September 1966 until June 1968, he was assigned to Coast Guard Headquarters as the Assistant Chief of the Reserve Training Division. He is presently the Chief, Reserve Division in the First Coast Guard District.

CDR SPEAR has been selected for promotion to Captain. He was chosen to be a Reserve Program Administrator in 1954.

## QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS ON RETIREMENT

What Are The Requirements For Retirement?

First, in order to be entitled to retired pay, a Coast Guard Reservist must complete 20 years of satisfactory Federal service. (A year of satisfactory Federal service means a minimum of 50 retirement points.) Each individual concerned is responsible for insuring that any creditable service performed is properly recorded in the records of his service. Second, the individual must attain the age of 60. Third, most frequently overlooked is the requirement for the performance of active duty during certain stated periods if the person was a member of a Reserve component of an armed force prior to 16 August 1945. Finally, the individual must apply for retirement with pay or for retired pay. Since these applications take time to process, it is wise for the person to request and complete the necessary papers at least four months before he is eligible. This is ordinarily his 60th birthday, unless a Reservist has not earned 20 qualifying years. In this instance, he may be retained in an active status until age 62 or, if he was a member prior to 1 January 1953 and cannot complete 20 years of satisfactory Federal service by age 62, he may be retained in an active status until he reaches age 64.

See Retirement page 2



What is the difference between the terms "retired pay" and "retirement with pay?"

Retired pay does not entitle the recipient to the same benefits as retirement with pay. The provisions of Chapter 67, Title 10, United States Code authorize retired pay. Any person, including former members of the Coast Guard who meets the specified requirements for retirement may, upon application, be granted retired pay and medical care for himself and his dependents. However, for a person to receive retirement with pay, that is, placed on the Reserve retired list, he must be a member of the Reserve at the time the pay is granted. Reservists who receive retirement with pay are also entitled to medical care for themselves and their dependents, commissary and exchange privileges, and travel on MSTs vessels and MAC aircraft (except to non-US dollar countries).

\* \* \*

What alternatives does a Reservist have who has completed all the eligibility requirements for retirement, except for age?

One alternative is to be discharged. After applying for retirement and attaining 60 years of age, those who have been discharged are entitled to receive only retired pay and medical care, unless otherwise provided for by specific law. A second alternative is for the Reservist to elect transfer to the Retired Reserve without pay. While in this status, he does earn longevity credits. Upon applying for retirement and becoming 60 years of age, he is entitled to retirement with pay, (as discussed above). Retired personnel do not have to undergo routine physical examinations. Enlisted members do not have to re-enlist periodically to protect their fringe benefits. Thirdly, a Reservist may continue to maintain active status in the Reserve program in which case he must have physical examinations at specified times; and, if enlisted, he must continue to re-enlist until attaining 60 years of age.

\* \* \*

May a Coast Guard Reserve enlisted member with 20 years of satisfactory Federal Service creditable toward retirement elect transfer to the Inactive Status List?

No. The Coast Guard Inactive Status List is composed of officers only, some of whom have attained 20 qualifying years for retirement purposes. While on the ISL officers are entitled to longevity credit.

## Nuclear Power Course Successful

A Nuclear Power course was offered to Coast Guard Reserve officers for the first time during this past summer. From 17 to 28 June 1968, LCDR E. G. TAYLOR, USCGR, and LCDR A. K. HOUNSLEY, USCGR, presented the course at the Coast Guard Reserve Training Detachment, Naval Air Station, Corpus Christi, Texas. A similar course, using the same text, was also initiated at the 1968 Western Districts Reserve Summer Training School at Alameda, California. It is planned to offer the course annually, since the use of nuclear energy and nuclear power plants is growing at a phenomenal rate.

The general objective of the courses was to provide a select group of Coast Guard Reserve officers, primarily those who have had little or no prior nuclear training, with an understanding of the problems and potential of nuclear power. Upon completion of the course, deck and engineering officers, who might ultimately be assigned mobilization duty aboard nuclear-powered ships and officers in the Merchant Marine Safety field who might be called upon to inspect such ships, are better prepared to make intelligent decisions as nuclear programs relate to present and future missions of the Coast Guard.

LCDR M. W. HIRSCHKOWITZ, USCGR, who attended the course at Corpus Christi, was most favorably impressed with his two-week ACDUTRA assignment. He noted particularly the thoroughness of the program, the fine manner in which the material was presented, and the high quality of instruction. He said, "This two-week ACDUTRA period has been one of the best in my entire career in the Coast Guard . . . I am grateful for being privileged to have had this assignment." Unlike the other officers who attended the course, LCDR HIRSCHKOWITZ has been professionally associated with nuclear programs, on board the nuclear-powered ship SAVANAH, and in the Nuclear Engineering program at the U.S. Merchant Marine Academy at Kings Point, New York.

## Commandant Supports League Programs

The Navy League is seeking Coast Guard oriented persons to join the 41,000 member organization. As The ADMIRAL'S CORNER in the February 1968 issue of the RESERVIST indicated, the Commandant, Admiral Willard J. SMITH, welcomes the support and association of the Coast Guard with the Navy League and urges cooperation with the League programs of the Coast Guard.

In Commandant Instruction 5760.1, the Commandant expresses his policy with respect to the Navy League and details the position expected to be taken by Coast Guard commands on this subject. The Navy League is a civilian organization, nonpolitical, nonpartisan, noncommercial, and nonsectarian, which has been in existence since 1902. Membership in the Navy League by active duty personnel is not permitted. The League offers cooperation and assistance in matters tending to improve the Navy's and Marine Corps' effectiveness and image. Recently, the Navy League has taken steps to strengthen its Coast Guard Affairs Committee in the national organization and in local councils. Also the Coast Guard is included in the statement of policy as an indispensable part of the American defense team. The large size of the Navy League adds significant impetus to the furthering of Coast Guard roles.

This directive does not affect the Coast Guard League nor its excellent existent relationship with the Coast Guard. Membership in both the Coast Guard and Navy League is open to Reservists, members of the Auxiliary, and friends as a means of enhancing Coast Guard objectives through civilian support. Active duty personnel may become associate members of the Coast Guard League.

Commandant Instruction 5760.1 outlines various areas of possible assistance to the Coast Guard. These areas include emphasis of Coast Guard military status, public information programs, recruiting, cadet and officer procurement, recognition of outstanding Coast Guard personnel and services, boating safety, Auxiliary programs, etc.

Interested persons may contact Commandant (API) for further membership details and information on local Navy League representatives.







## THE ADMIRAL'S CORNER

Contingent on final Congressional approval, our program for FY 1969 will resemble in many respects, both program and fund-wise, that which was conducted during 1968. Decreases in the number of personnel in our Organized Reserve Training Units due to attrition, will be offset by increases in both our 5 x 6 and 2 x 6 procurement programs. During this coming year, greater emphasis will be made on improving the quality and scope of our training.

More than five thousand officers and men were trained this past summer at Yorktown and Alameda. The COURIER provided operational training for approximately two thousand port security personnel. Two new training detachments were established: one at Naval Air Station, Corpus Christi, Texas for instruction in oceanography, ice breaking, nuclear power, and the Uniform Code of Military Justice; and the other at Naval Air Station, Seattle, Washington to offer ET and RM training. Improved Coast Guard Reserve Drill Training facilities at Alexandria, Virginia for the Washington, D.C. metropolitan area, and Seattle, Washington are now in operation. Four 31 foot port security boats have been completed. Eighteen additional craft have been funded and will be scheduled for production upon completion of field tests now in progress on the first four boats. Three additional Organized Reserve Training Centers have been established, one each at New Orleans, Louisiana; Houston, Texas and San Pedro, California. On 5 May 1968, a new Port Safety School at the Reserve Training Center, Yorktown received its first class of RL (5x6) trainees. Reservists at this school will be instructed for five weeks in such areas as dangerous cargo handling and regulations, seamanship-gunnery, port security organization and regulations, and firefighting. This will be followed by four weeks of practical on-the-job training at a regular operating unit during which each trainee will become familiar with the functions of a port security unit and the duties each

would be expected to perform on mobilization. Port Safety training will be provided to more than five hundred reservists during the first twelve months of the operation of the Port Safety School. An increased input to this program is anticipated in April 1969.

All of these programs and improvements are aimed at a progressive approach to meet the requirements given the Coast Guard Reserve.

JOHN D. MCCUBBIN

## WESTERN DISTRICT ET/RM PHASE 1 TRAINING PROGRAM

A Reserve Training Detachment has been established recently in the Thirteenth Coast Guard District at the Naval Air Station, Seattle, Washington. The purpose of the unit is to conduct ACDUTRA for Reserve enlisted personnel of the Second, Eighth, Ninth, Eleventh, Twelfth, and Thirteenth Coast Guard Districts in ET and RM ratings. The initial two-week training period convened on 11 August. The Training Detachment will be deactivated on or about 7 September 1968, but will be activated and deactivated in subsequent years during the summer months. All the staff, officer and enlisted, are to be manned by inactive duty Coast Guard Reserve personnel.

In the past there has been a need for a more organized and comprehensive Phase I training program in the ET and RM ratings. The lack of a formal training program hampered the value of Phase II (on-the-job) training, for Reservists reporting for duty to operational commands had little professional skill to offer and the operating unit had little time to devote to the training of Reservists in basic skills. The newly established Training Detachment helps correct this deficiency. Maximum emphasis throughout the training is placed upon satisfactory completion of the practical factors requirements for the rates involved. This is accomplished through small group instruction in which all members of the group have been pre-selected according to similar technical capabilities and experience.

LCDR V. C. HUGHES, Commanding Officer of ORTUEL 13-85914, Seattle, Washington, and the members of his unit were given the responsibility for developing the program and curriculum for this specialized training.

## RPA BOARD MAKES SELECTIONS

On 25 June 1968, an RPA selection board met and adjourned after choosing the following six Coast Guard officers to be Reserve Program Administrators:

|                        |       |
|------------------------|-------|
| LT Robert G. COZZOLINO | 42433 |
| LT Donald E. JENKINS   | 42440 |
| LT Arthur J. McBRIDE   | 42001 |
| LT Robert N. ROSS, Jr. | 42304 |
| LT Terry N. SEAMAN     | 42264 |
| LT John W. WINSLOW     | 42447 |

LT COZZOLINO is now stationed at Coast Guard Headquarters working in the Reserve Training Division of the Office of Reserve. Two of the selectees have duty afloat: LT JENKINS aboard the USCGC COOK INLET (WHEC-379), Portland, Maine; LT McBRIDE on the USCGC HUMBOLT (WHEC-372), Portland, Maine. LT Robert N. ROSS, Jr., who is stationed at the Reserve Division, Seventh Coast Guard District, declined his selection.

LT SEAMAN is the Administrative Officer of ORTUPS 12-82818, Salt Lake City, Utah. LT WINSLOW is stationed at the Seventh Coast Guard District, Miami, Florida, in the Operations Division as the RCC Controller.

RPA's are male commissioned officers of the Coast Guard Reserve, in the grade of lieutenant or above, who are assigned on extended active duty for the purpose of performing duty in connection with organizing, administering, recruiting, instructing, or training the Reserve components of the Coast Guard. RPA's are required to have a wide knowledge of the Coast Guard in order to carry out their duties properly. Therefore, they are generally assigned for approximately two-thirds of the time to duties in connection with the administration of the Reserve and one-third of the time to general Coast Guard duties. When not assigned to a Reserve administration billet, they may be assigned to any billet of appropriate grade level, including postgraduate training.

Reserve officers in the grade of lieutenant who have at least two-and-a-half years of active commissioned service in the Coast Guard may apply for designation as RPA's. Reserve officers in the grade of lieutenant (junior grade) who have at least 18 months active commissioned service in the Coast Guard may apply for designation as prospective RPA's. If selected as prospective RPA's, they will be recalled or retained on active duty until they become eligible to apply for designation as RPA's.



# Reserve Directives

The following directives of interest to Reservists have been issued:

- 1 April 1968 Increment Drills, and Temporary Additional Duty for Inactive Reservists; clarification of — COMDTNOTE 1570
- 8 April 1968 Naval Justice Course (Reserve Officers), Naval School of Justice, Newport, Rhode Island — COMDTNOTE 1571
- 12 April 1968 Change 2 to COMDTINST 4441.1B Subj: Shore Units Allowance Lists
- 23 April 1968 Correspondence Course and End-of-Course Text requirements for USCGR RL Personnel on Initial ACDUTRA — COMDTNOTE 1550
- 23 April 1968 Reenlistments of Reservists — COMDTNOTE 1001
- 23 April 1968 Requirements for participation in the Servicewide Examination by Coast Guard Reserve Enlisted Personnel on Inactive Duty — COMDTNOTE 1418
- 29 April 1968 The Gordon Canfield Trophy and awards; announcement of winners for 1967
- 29 April 1968 CH-1 to Commandant Instruction 7132.4 of 14 November 1967; Subj: Reserve Training Appropriation; financial management
- 15 May 1968 Reserve Officer ACDUTRA; appropriate orientation of — COMDTNOTE 1571
- 29 May 1968 ACDUTRA of Reserve personnel at Regular CG operating units — COMDTINST 1571.5A
- 12 June 1968 Reserve Officer Selection Boards; results of—COMDTNOTE 1401
- 14 June 1968 Inactive Reserve Officer Selection Boards—COMDTNOTE 1401
- 20 June 1968 Reserve Port Security Ratings; consolidation of — COMDTNOTE 1223
- 21 June 1968 Schedule for Administration of Servicewide Examinations for pay grades E4 through E7 to be conducted four times a year for Coast Guard Reserve Personnel on Inactive Duty — COMDTNOTE 1418
- 23 June 1968 Initial ACDUTRA for USCGR RL Personnel — COMDTINST 1001.14B
- 26 June 1968 Naval Air Reserve flight training for inactive duty Coast Guard Reserve Aviators — COMDTINST 1580.3A
- 3 July 1968 Discipline of Reservists on Inactive Duty; guidelines for — COMDTNOTE 1620
- 15 July 1968 Standby Reserve (Inactive Status); instructions concerning — COMDTNOTE 1001

## I DO NOT CHOOSE TO BE A COMMON MAN

By—Dean Alfange

It is my right to be uncommon . . . if I can. — I seek opportunity . . . not security. I do not wish to be a kept citizen, humbled and dulled by having the state look after me. I want to take the calculated risk; to dream and to build, to fail and to succeed. — I refuse to barter incentive for a dole. I prefer the challenges of life to the guaranteed existence; the thrill of fulfillment to the stale calm of utopia. — I will not trade freedom for beneficence nor my dignity for a handout. I will never cower before any master nor bend to any threat. It is my heritage to stand erect, proud and unafraid; to think and act for myself; enjoy the benefits of my creations and to face the world boldly and say, this I have done. — All this is what it means to be an American.



RADM William W. CHILDRESS, USCG, former Commander, First Coast Guard District, receives a special Reserve Officers Association citation for his services to the Coast Guard Reserve Program from LCDR Edward C. BRYANT, USCGR (center) Vice President of the Massachusetts Department of ROA and Commanding Officer of ORTUAG 01-83004. Looking on at the right is: LT Manuel C. ROSENFELD, USCGR, the President of the Coast Guard Chapter of the Massachusetts Department of ROA.

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### The Coast Guard RESERVIST

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LTJG W. H. SCHMIDT  
Editor

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